APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/047,629	01/15/2002	Conrad K. Meyer	10014352-1	4113

7590 10/24/2005	EXAMINER
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	LIN, WEN TAI

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2154	

DATE MAILED: 10/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 August 2005</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-29</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-29</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

       1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

       3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-29 are presented for examination, wherein claims 13-29 have been amended.

2.   The text of those sections of Title 35, USC code not included in this action can be found in the prior Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   Claims 1-10, 13-15 and 18-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ling[U.S. PGPub 20020059192].

4.   Ling was cited in the last office action.

5.   As to claims 1-3, Ling teaches the invention as claimed including: a method of accessing a resource associated with a resource locator (RL) comprising the steps of:

receiving input of a RL, said RL corresponds to a resource [e.g., 32, Fig.2; paragraph 20];

soliciting input of search terms where said RL is invalid [paragraph 27; i.e., the browser's address line is presented as a solicitation for inputs for the RL and search terms];

receiving input of said search terms [41, Fig.3; paragraph 42];

searching a predetermined index of valid RLs in accordance with said search terms [42, Fig.3; paragraph 43];

presenting a list of all valid RLs in said predetermined index that correspond to said search terms [43-45, Fig.3];

receiving selection of a RL from said list [e.g.,44, Fig.3; paragraphs 43-44; i.e., filtering

is a selection process]; and

retrieving and displaying content from said selected RL [47, Fig.3; note that each of the

displayed list is associated with a valid URL for retrieving its relevant content from the Internet],

wherein said RL comprises a uniform resource locator (URL) and said resource

comprises a resource accessible via the Internet [Abstract].

6.   As to claims 4-6, Ling further teaches that said search terms comprises a wildcard

representing a predetermined plurality of characters [e.g., paragraph 22], wherein said search

term is representative of a range of values [paragraph 52].

7.   As to claim 7, Ling further teaches that the step of retrieving and displaying content

from said resource where said RL is valid [note that this is an inherent function of a browser,

which is designed to retrieve and display content from a valid URL].

8.   As to claim 8, since the features of this claim can also be found in claims 1, it is rejected

for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claims 1 above.

9.   As to claim 10, Ling teaches that the method further comprises the step of displaying a

list of valid RLs that meet criteria of said RL search string [e.g., 47, Fig.3].

10.   As to claim 13, A method of selecting a resource locator (RL) comprising the steps of:

receiving input of a RL, said RL corresponding to a resource; determining if said RL is

valid; generating a RL search string where said RL is invalid; and searching a predetermined

index of valid RLs in accordance with said RL search string to determine valid RLs that meet the

criteria of said RL search string, wherein said RL search term describes a name of a location for

a desired resource and said valid RLs have names that correspond to said search string [e.g., in

accordance with Ling's method entering http://yahoo.com/google would result in a search term

"google" being searched at yahoo.com's search engine, resulting "google.com" to be one of the

displayed output]

11.   As to claims 9, 14-15 and 18-29, since the features of these claims can also be found in

claims 1-2, 4, 8, 10 and 13, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of

claims 1-2, 4, 8, 10 and 13 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12.   Claims 11-12 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Ling [U.S. PGPub 20020059192], as applied to claims 1-10, 13-15 and 18-29 above.

As to claims 11-12, Ling teaches to the point where a user receives a list of valid RLs

(i.e., valid RLs that meet with criteria of said RL search string (see 47, Fig.3)).

Ling does not further teach how a user could continue to select from list of valid RLs that

meet criteria of said RL search string and display content from a resource associated with said

selection.

However, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a person who query a search

engine is not only interested in the search report itself, but also interested in what further content

the search report can bring forth. That is, it is obvious that Ling's search report is associated with

various URLs, on which the user may selectively click and obtain further content from the

selected URL.

13.   As to claims 16-17, since the features of these claims can also be found in claims 8, 10-

13 and 15, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claims 8, 10-13 and

15 above.

14.   Applicant's arguments filed on 8/8/2005 for claims 1-29 have been fully considered but

they are not deemed to be persuasive.

15.   Applicant argues in the remarks that:

1. Ling does not teach the feature of "Soliciting input of search terms where said RL is

invalid" (in, e.g., claims 1 and 8).

2. Ling does not teach "searching a predetermined index of valid RLs in accordance with

said RL search string to determine valid RLs that meet the criteria of said RL search string,

wherein said RL search term describes a name of a location for a desired resource and said valid

RLs have names that correspond to said search string ."

3. With respect to the rejection of claims 11-12 and 16-17, the previous office action

failed to introduce and cite art that cures the deficienies of the Ling reference.

16.

Examiner respectfully disagrees with applicant's remarks:

1. As to point 1, Applicant is reminded that in Ling's method the RL and search terms are entered into the address line on the browser display, which is presented as a solicitation for input. As a result, the combination of RL (a search engine's URL) and the search terms makes the entered RL invalid. Note that the phrase "where said RL is invalid" is not equivalent to "if said RL is invalid".

2. As to point 2, in accordance with the cited passage of Figure 3 of Ling, the activies: "searching a predetermined index of valid RLs in accordance with said RL search string to determine valid RLs that meet the criteria of said RL search string" are performed at the specified search engine by looking into corresponding databases, while the further added feature : " wherein said RL search term describes a name of a location for a desired resource and said valid RLs have names that correspond to said search string" is only part of Ling's outcome if the entered search term describes a name of a website (e.g., google) -- see the example included in the rejection of claims 13, 18 and 24.

3. As to point 3, Applicant is reminded that claims 11-12 and 16-17 were rejected under 103(a) using Ling as prior art and well-known knowledge or facts in the art. Applicant's argument is moot because Applicant has not specifically challenged the presented well-known knowledge or facts.

17.   THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy

as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

18.   A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR

1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however,

will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this

final action.

Conclusion

Examiner note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as

applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations

are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the

individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from

the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially

teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the contest of the passage as taught by the

prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wen-Tai Lin whose telephone number is (571)272-3969. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571)272-3964. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:
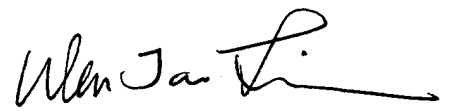
(571) 273-8300 for official communications; and

(571) 273-3969 for status inquires draft communication.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Wen-Tai Lin

October 18, 2005